Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1806. [No. 1489.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Tickleneburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,
The SHIP

HETTY,

Juſt arrived from Liverpool, and lying at Col. Ramſay's wharf. Her inventory may be ſeen and deſcription of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Ruſſel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If ſaid ſhip is not ſold in ten or fifteen days, ſhe will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

January 1. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,
The SHIP

LEONIDAS,
Capt. MACKENZIE;

Now in complete order for the reception of cargo of tobacco, wheat or flour. Two thouſand bushels ſalt remain unſold, and ready to be delivered to purchaſers from on board.

Any conſignments made to *John Mills*, jun. London, by the Leonidas, or placed under his direction, advances on ſaid ſhipments will be made, if required, either in bills of exchange or in money at the current exchange—by the ſubſcribers,

Rickets, Newton & Co.

December 31. eod

The Ship ROSE,

Of Alexandria,
DENNIS MCCARTY, JOHNSTON, Maſter,

Will ſail in 10 or 15 days, from New-York to Bourdeaux. For freight or paſſage, apply to *Thomas Brckley*, of New-York, or to

Rickets, Newton & Co.

December 31. eod

Fo Freight or Charter

To Europe or the Weſt-Indies,
THE BRIG

EQUATOR,
Henry Moore, Maſter;

Burthen 230 hhds. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

HUGH SMITH.

Dec. 16. d

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and ſeven*—And is without exception the beſt Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14 tf.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead; and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added*

A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his aſſortment complete.

He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon-Skin, and } *TEAS*, particularly ſelected for family uſe.
Souchong
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira,
Buſſellos,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and } *WINES.*
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Moläſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waiſtcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and Britiſh Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,	Oſtrich Feathers,
4-4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Perſians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

He daily expects an additional aſſortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE

Beſt Havanna SEGARS in boxes,
And a few Puncheons
NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

15 hogſheads } Prime retailing Moläſſes
12 tierces }
29 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muſcat Wine
4 half butts Conſtantia do.
3 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogſheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey
6 caſks refined Britiſh Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
12 boxes Chocolate

Juſt received, and for ſale, for caſh or on the uſual credits.

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

December 21. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for ſale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a conſiderable time in the Weſt-Indies.

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the houſe of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treaſurer of ſaid Company ten dollars on each ſhare by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, on the firſt day of February, 1806—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of May—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of July—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of September—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompſon, *Treaſurer.*

December 13. d1ſtFeb

New Brewery.

Iſaac Entwiſle and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, they have commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will pleaſe ſuch as uſe it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeaſt may be had at the Brewery.

December 20. d1m

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little-River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,
For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Conſiſting of

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon,
Malaga, and } WINES,
Teneriffe
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiskey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Moläſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Hyſon-Skin, and } TEAS,
Bohea
Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Guyana Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.

Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk.

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

Diſtrict of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *Alexander Henderſon* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the aſſiſtant judges of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congreſs for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict aforeſaid, and has ſtated therein that he is in actual confinement in the priſon rules of Alexandria county, at the ſuit of ſundry creditors of the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, and of one John M'Pherſon, lately trading in copartnerſhip; the ſaid John M'Pherſon reſiding and carrying on the buſineſs of the ſaid copartnerſhip in the city of New-York, under the firm of John M'Pherſon and Co.: And the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, reſiding and carrying on the buſineſs of the copartnerſhip in the town of Alexandria, under the firm of Alexander Henderſon and Co. and the ſaid Alexander Henderſon being unable to diſcharge the ſaid claims with others againſt him, has offered to deliver up to the uſe of his creditors, all his property real, perſonal, or mixed: Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, and of the copartnerſhip aforeſaid, that on Monday the 6th day of next January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court-houſe in Alexandria, the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid Alexander Henderſon, and a truſtee appointed agreeable to the ſaid act of Congreſs, unleſs cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary,

By order of the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, this 17th day of December, 1805.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Dec. 20. d

NOTICE.

THE Stock-Holders in the Marine Inſurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed that an election for fifteen Directors to manage the affairs of the ſaid Company for the year enſuing, will be held at the court-houſe, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. Hartſhorne, Preſident.

12th mo. 24d.

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Dunlap, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Wincheſter; are requeſted to inſert the above two weeks in their reſpective papers.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT AND ESTIMATES:

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	Dollars.	
The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1801, amounted to	12,020,279	
The nett revenue arising from the same source, which accrued during the year 1802, amounted to	10,154,564	
That which accrued during the year 1803, amounted to	11,306,430	
And that which accrued during the year 1804, amounted, after deducting that portion which arose from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund (as will appear by the statement (A) to	12,672,323	
It is ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1805, does not fall short of that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1804: and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, be safely estimated, for the present, at twelve millions of dollars, which is nearly the average of the two years 1803 and 1804.		
The defalcation which took place in the year 1802, and the increase in the next following years, sufficiently shew that no inconsiderable portion of that branch of the revenue, is due to the neutrality of the United States during the continuance of war in Europe. Yet if the revenue of 1802, the only year of European peace since 1792, be considered as the best basis on which to form an estimate, this, with an addition of ten per cent. on account of the increase of population for 3 years, and of near 300,000 dollars, the computed revenue of New-Orleans, will give a result of near eleven millions and a half.		
The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize and other sources from which that revenue was collected during the year 1804.		
The revenue arising from the sales of public lands has been greater during the year ending on the 30th September, 1805, than that of any preceding year. It appears by the statement (C) that during that period, besides 145,000 acres sold to persons claiming a right of pre-emption, 474,000 acres have been disposed of at the ordinary sales, making altogether, with the preceding sales, from the time when the land offices were opened in 1800 and 1801, an aggregate of near two millions of acres. The actual payments by purchasers which, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1804, had amounted to 432,000 dollars, and had not in any one previous year exceeded two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have during the year ending the 30th September, 1805, amounted to 575,000 dollars; of which sum 535,000 dollars were paid in specie, and the residue in stock of the public debt. The specie receipts from that source may for the ensuing year be safely estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.		
The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States may, therefore, without even including the duties on postage and other small incidental branches, be computed, for the year 1806, at twelve millions & five hundred thousand dollars,		12,500,000
The payments in the treasury during the same year, on account of the temporary duties, constituting the "Mediterranean fund," which will have *accrued*, to the 31st day of March next, are estimated at 900,000 dollars, and about one hundred thousand may be expected from the arrears of internal duties and of the direct tax, and from other incidental branches, making for temporary and incidental receipts one million of dollars,		1,000,000
The balance of specie in the treasury which, on the 30th day of Sept. last, amounted to 4,575,654 dollars, will, as the receipts and current expenditures of the present quarter may be considered as nearly equal, be diminished at the end of this year, only by the payments on account of the American claims, assumed by the convention with France, and as the whole amount of those claims which remained unpaid on the 30th day of September last, will, in this estimate, be stated amongst the expenditures of 1806, the whole of the above mentioned balance may be added to the receipts of that year, viz.	4,575,000	
Making in the whole an aggregate of more than eighteen millions of dollars,		18,075,000

EXPENDITURES.

The expences of the year 1806, which must be defrayed out of those resources, are, like the revenue, either of a permanent nature or temporary, viz:

The permanent expences are estimated at 11,450,000 dollars, and consist of the following items, viz.

1. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which more than 4,000,000 dollars will be applicable to the discharge of the principal, and the residue to the payment of interest,	8,000,000	
2. For the civil department, and all domestic expences of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light-house and mint establishments, the expenses of surveying the public lands, the third instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of 150,000 dollars to meet such miscellanious claims as may be allowed by congress.	1,150,000	
3. For expences incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers.	200,000	
4. For the military and Indian departments, including the permanent appropriations for certain Indian tribes.	1,030,000	
5. For the naval establishment (exclusively of deficiencies for the service of the years, 1804 and 1805, which are estimated at 600,000 dollars.)	1,070,000	
	11,450,000	
The extaordinary demands, for the year 1806, amount to four millions of dollars, viz.		
The navy deficiences of 1804 and 1805, as above mentioned,	500,000	
And the balance of the American claims assumed by the French convention which remained unpaid on the 30th of September last amounting to	3,400,000	
	4,000,000	
Making altogether fifteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars,		15,450,000

It appears from the preceeding statement that the permanent revenues of the United States will, during the ensuing year, exceed the permanent expenditures by a sum of more than one million of dollars, and that the monies already on hand, together with the temporary resources of the year, will, after leaving the sum which it is always necessary to keep in the treasury, be sufficient to discharge the navy deficiences and the whole amount of the claims assumed by the convention with France, the large receipts of last year rendering it unnecessary to recur for that object to the loan authorised by the act of the 10th of November, 1803.

Mediterranean Fund.

It appears by the statement (B) that the additional duty of two and an half per cent. on goods paying duties and ad valorem, which constitutes the "Mediterranean Fund," amounted during the last six month of 1804, to 563038 dollars. And it is ascertained that the amount of the duty accrued during the year ending on the 30th day of June eigteen hundred and five was nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand. This apparent product will it is true, be diminished by subsequent exportations, but it is believed from a view of the value of the goods imported in 1803, and 1804, which are charged with that duty, that the fund may be estimated as producing nearly nine hundred thousand dollars a year. If that estimate be correct, the fund will ultimately produce, during 1 year and nine months commencing on the 1st day of July, eighteen hundred and four, and ending on the 31st day of March, eighteen hundred and six, one million five hundred and seventy five thousand dollars. 1,575,000

The expenses heretofore charged on that fund have been viz.

Paid in eighteen hundred & four, to the said department under the act constituting the fund,	525,000
Paid, in 1805, to the said department, by virtue of the 2d session of the act of the 25th January 1805.	509,000
	1,115,000

Making altogether 1 million one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and leaving an unappropriated surplus, estimated at four hundred & 60 thousand dols. but which will be more than absorbed by the navy deficiencies above mentioned. The monies actually received or to be received into the treasury on account of that fund prior to the 1st day of January 1806, are estimated at about six hundred thousand dols. The residue will be received betweeh that day and the first day of March eighteen hundred and seven; and credit has been taken for a sum of nine hundred thousand dollars on that account, in the proceeding estimate of the receipts of the year eighteen hundred and six.

Public Debt.

The payments on account of the principal of the public debt have during the year ending on the 30th day of September, eighteen hundred & five, exceeded four millions three hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars, as appears by estimate (D.)	4,377,898 63	
The two last instalments due to Great Britain and amounting to one million seven hundred and seventy six thousand dollars have also been discharged during the same period.	1,776,000	
Making in the whole a reimbursement of more than 6 millions one hundred and fifty thousand dolllars.	6,153,898 63	

As the exportation of the specie necessary to discharge the last mentioned instalment, would have been sensibly felt, it was found eligible to pay it in London, in conformity with the authority given by the act of the third of March eighteen hundred and five, and the operation was effected at par, by the bank of the U. S.

It appears by the same statement (D.) that the payments on account of the public debt from the 1st April 1801, to the 30th September 1805, have amounted to almost eigteen millions of dollars. 17,954,790 49

During the the same period there have been paid to G. Britain, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay, in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th article of the treaty of 1794, 2,664,000

The balance in the treasury amounted, on the 1st day of April, 1805, to	4,795,052 59	
And on the 30th day of September, 1805, to	4,575,654 37	
Making an increase of	2,781,601 78	
From which deducting the proceeds of the sales of bank shares,	1,287,600	
Leaves for the increase arising from the ordinary revenue,	1,494,001 78	
Making, in the whole, a difference of more than twenty two millions of dollars in favor of the United States, during that period of four years and a half,	22,112,792 22	

In order to give a more general and concise view of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the four years, commencing on the first day of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1805, than can be derived from the annual printed accounts, a statement marked (H.) and several explanatory statements marked (H 1 to H 8) have been added to those which usually accompany this report.

From those it appears that a sum of fifty millions six hundred and sixty seven thousand four hundred and sixty seven dollars and four cents has been paid into the treasury during that period, viz.

From duties on tonnage on the importation of foreign merchandize,	45,174,837 22
From all other sources (including 1,596,171 dollars and 43 cents, arising from the sales of bank shares and of public vessels,)	5,492,629 04
	50,667,467 26

And that the expenditures during the same period, have amounted to forty-nine millions six hundred and sixty five thousand five hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty six cents, which have been disbursed for the following purposes:

1. Less than one third of the whole has been sufficient to defray all the current expences of the United States, viz.

For the civil list and all domestic expences of a civil nature,	3,786,114 79	
For the military establishment and Indian department,	4,405,192 26	
For the naval establishment,	4,842,635 15	
For the expences attending the intercourse with foreign nations,	1,071,437 84	
Amounting altogether to		14,105,380 04

2. Near one third was necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, viz. 16,278,700

On which subject it may not be improper to observe that a part of that sum, amounting to 3,160,000 dollars, were paid on account of the interest on the deferred stock, a charge which commenced only in the year 1801, and was therefore in addition to the annual sum wanted before that year for the payment of interest on the public debt.

3. More than one third, and which may be considered as the surplus revenue of the United States during that period, has been applied towards the reimbursement, and extinguishment of the debt, viz.

On account of the principal of the public debt pro. per,	16,317,663 92	
In payment of debts contracted before the 1st day of April, 1801, and arising under the British treaty and under the French convention of the 30th Sept. 1800,	2,963,782 65	
	19,281,446	
	49,665,52[illegible]	

It is sufficiently evident that whilst one third of the national revenue is necessarily absorbed by the payment of interest, a persevering application of the resources, afforded by seasons of peace and prosperity, to the discharge of the principal, in the manner directed by the legislature, is the only effectual mode by which the United States can ultimately obtain the full command of their revenue, and the free disposal of all their resources. Every year produces a diminution of interest and a positive increase of revenue. Four years more will be sufficient to discharge (in addition to the annual reimbursements on the six per cent. and deferred stocks) the remainder of the Dutch debt, and the whole of the eight per cent. and four and an half per cent. stocks. As the portion of the public debt which shall then remain unpaid will consist of the six per cent, deferred and Louisiana stocks, per-

ber of which can be reimburſed at the periods and in the proportions fixed by contract, and of the three per cent. ſtock, which its low rate of intereſt will render it ineligible to diſcharge at its nominal value; the rapidity of the reduction of the debt, beyond the annual reimburſements permitted by the contracts, will after the year 1809, depend on the price at which purchaſes may be effected. And ſhould circumſtances render it eligible, a conſiderable portion of the revenue now appropriated for that purpoſe may then, in conformity with exiſting proviſions, be applied to other objects.

All of which is reſpectfully ſubmitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Treaſury Department,
Dec. 9th, 1805.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

Lateſt Foreign News.

The brig Sally Tracy, captain Skiddy, arrived at this port laſt evening in 40 days from Bordeaux. She brings Paris papers to the 10th of November, by which we are enabled to trace the operations of the French armies in Germany to the publication of the 15th bulletin, and to follow the army of Italy in its career of victory. But from the late hour at which these papers were received we find it impoſſible to lay before the readers of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER this day more than the eleventh and twelfth bulletins of the Grand Army, two bulletins of the army of Italy, and ſome ſmaller articles which place beyond a doubt the determination of Pruſſia to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality.

Our laſt advices from the Grand army, contained in the fourteenth and fifteenth bulletins, are dated from the head quarters at Branau, a well fortified town in lower Bavaria, at the diſtance of about 160 miles from Vienna. It had been occupied by the Ruſſians, who fled at the approach of the French troops, leaving behind them 45 pieces of cannon with ſliding carriages, 40,000 balls and howitzers, 100,000 pounds of gunpowder, 40,000 rations of bread, more than 1000 ſacks of flour, 1000 muſkets, and every article neceſſary for the maintainance of a great ſeige. We ſhall publiſh the details to morrow.

GERMANY.

Neurembergh, Oct. 27.

We have received letters from Paſſau of the 25th. They are full of details relative to the proceedings of the Ruſſians, who appeared for a moment on the borders of the Inn, and ſent ſome detachments to the left bank of that river, but which they haſtened to abandon on the firſt news of the arrivals of the French and Bavarians.——We learn, by the ſame letters, that general Rutuſow has made his army take a new poſition, in which he propoſes, they ſay, to wait for the French. His line extends from the Iſtant upon the Danube along the right bank of the Inn to the mouth of the Salza by Dittmingen and Lauffen as far as Salsburgh, Reicheneil and Berchtolsgaden. Gen. Keinmayer, who alſo commanded upon that point, has been replaced by general Meerfelt.

There already reigns a great miſunderſtanding between the Ruſſian and the Auſtrians; the latter accuſe the former of having deſignedly delayed their march and rejoicing in ſecret at the defeat of gen. Mack's army. It is even aſſerted that ſome very warm diſputes have taken place between the generals of the twopowers.

The Pruſſian miniſtry have addreſſed to all the civil and military authorities of Franconia, a very conſolatory circular letter for the neighboring ſtates. It ſtates in ſubſtance, "That his Pruſſian majeſty is taking the moſt efficacious meaſures to ſhelter his faithful ſubjects from the vexations which they may experience, by the unforeſeen paſſage of troops belonging to the belligerent powers, but that theſe meaſures and preparations for defence are only to be conſidered as a ſurer means to eſtabliſh a perfect and ſtrict neutrality for the Pruſſian territory; all other interpoſition muſt be carefully avoided."

Wartzburgh, Oct. 30.

The emperor of Ruſſia not having been able to engage the king of Pruſſia to repair to Poland, is gone to ſee him at Berlin, where he arrived on the 25th inſtant. The interview of this monarch with his Pruſſian majeſty will produce the reſults which many perſons expect from it. The Cabinet of Berlin, independently of the laſt proclamation publiſhed in the principality of Anſpach, has clearly declared its intentions by the official declaration.

In the laſt note delivered to Mr. Laforet ambaſſador to France and to general Duroc, it is ſaid "H. M. will remain faithful to the principles which have hitherto directed his political conduct, and will be conſtantly animated by the deſire of procuring to Europe the advantages of peace, in concurring with all his power, by his mediation to a happy conciliation of the differences which have kindled the flame of war."

The motives of the military diſpoſitions which have taken place, and of the aſſembling of ſeveral corps of the army are thus explained: "All theſe meaſures have no other end in view than to inſure the neutrality and protect the territory of his majeſty."

Commercial agencies of the United States for the Diſtricts of Paris and Havre.

Paris, Oct. 31ſt 1805.

In conſequence of inſtructions from the ſecretary of ſtate of the United States; the undersigned commercial agent of the ſaid States, for the port and diſtrict of Havre de Grace, acting for Fulwar Skipwith, commercial agent for the ſaid States, for the diſtrict of Paris in his abſence; *hereby* gives notice to the citizens of the United States, and all others whom it may concern, that after the date hereof he will grant no certificates in caſes of foreign veſſels purchaſed by citizens of the United States, or any document whatever, relative to ſuch purchaſes, except to thoſe who ſhall juſtify that the purchaſe was made without knowing this alteration in the former inſtructions on that ſubject.

I. Cox Barnet.

Alexandria Daily Advertiſer.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

We are informed laſt evening, that on a margin of a letter, received by the brig Sally Tracy, from Bordeaux, it was ſtated, that news had reached that place, that there had been a general battle between Maſſena and the Arch-Duke Charles, which terminated in the loſs of 15,000 of the Arch Duke's army. This news *may* be true—the letter comes to a perſon of reſpectability, and is later than our printed accounts from France.

[*N. York pap.*]

Proceedings of Congreſs

Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 2.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported a bill for the relief of the governor & judges of the late territory of the U. States north-weſt of the Ohio.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow—and to be printed.

Mr. Varnum from the committee to which was referred ſo much of the meſſage of the preſident of the 3d December laſt, as relates to the organization of the militia, &c. made a report in part.

The report was lengthy, and contained reaſons for the opinion of the committee, which is, "that it is inexpedient to adopt a claſſification of the militia."

Mr. Varnum moved that the report be referred to a committee of the whole houſe for Monday—and to be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. Sailly from the committee to which was referred the reſolution to extend the juriſdiction, in certain caſes, to ſtate judges and ſtate courts, reported a bill for that purpoſe, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for Tueſday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee of public lands, made a report on the petition of George Turner, for a grant of land from the United States which he had formerly purchaſed of four chiefs of the Illinois nation, of 2000 acres, and as compenſation for ſervices as a judge.

The committee reported againſt the petitioner. The report obſerved that the U. States never recognized any purchaſe of land by individual citizens thereof. The houſe concurred.

The Speaker informed the houſe that he had received a report of the ſecretary of ſtate on the petition of

Peter Landois, commander of the Alliance.

The petitioner during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, was commander of the Alliance Frigate, one of the ſquadron of Paul Jones.

During their cruize in the North Seas, they captured four Britiſh veſſels, and ſent them to Norway conſigned to the French Conſul. The court of Denmark on the application of the Britiſh conſul at Copenhagen, reſtored the captured ſhips to the owners, under the plea, of not acknowledging America as a nation.

The Report of the Secretary was favorable to the petitioner, and it was on the motion of Mr. J. C. Smith, referred to a committee of the whole for Monday, and to be printed.

Mr. Quincey preſented a petition from the manufacturers of Hats in Boſton, complaining of the difficulty in procuring furs from the Indians, and complaining of the conduct of the agent for Indian affairs, and ſimilar to others on that ſubject from Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Cutts from the committee of enrolled bills, reported that the committee had found duly inrolled "A Bill for extending the time for claimants on the French Republic, &c"

ARTICLES OF WAR.

General Varnum called for the bill preſented by him ſeveral days ago, for the regulation of the army of the U. States.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole,

Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

A long diſcuſſion took place, and various alterations and amendments propoſed, and ſome of little importance, to the former articles of war adopted.

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved to ſtrike out the word "puniſhment by death."

In ſupport of this amendment Mr. Campbell reported the idea of the lives of citizens being in the power of a court martial. He compared ſoldiers to mere machines, from the ſeverity of military law. He ſaid almoſt every article in the bill was ſtained with blood; and he drew a parallel between them and the civil penal laws. He feared that when men know how many ſmall offences ſubjected him to death, he would be deterred or diſguſted from ſerving his country.

Mr. Southward and Mr. Cook followed with ſimilar obſervations and arguments in favor of the amendment.

It was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by Mr. R. Nelſon, Mr. Smilie, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Talmage.

These gentlemen repreſented the neceſſity of the bill ſtanding as it had hitherto done in that reſpect. They drew a picture of an army without diſcipline, where every ſoldier might think himſelf at his own diſpoſal—Of an army being ordered to attack the enemy, and an officer refuſing, and drawing his ſword on his commanding officer. The neceſſity of a code of laws for the military, differing from the civil law, was demonſtrated, and having by the law as it ſtands, gone through the revolutionary war with ſucceſs, and in peace found no ill conſequence ariſing therefrom, they thought it neither prudent nor even ſafe to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Talmage ſaid that in the revolution the diſobedience of ſoldiers to their officers' commands, had at one time gone to ſuch a length, as threatened a mutiny.—The adjutant general Lee was ſtruck by a ſoldier, on being ordered to do his duty. The commander ordered him to be tried by a general court martial, he was found guilty and ſentenced to be ſhot. The army were drawn out to attend the execution of the ſentence. Upon the ſpot appointed for that purpoſe general Lee entered in behalf of the ſoldier, who was in conſequence thereof pardoned. This, however, produced a good effect in the army. Mr. Talmage brought forward other inſtances of the danger of an army not being ſubject to ſevere laws. Soldiers were of that nature that they could not be governed without ſeverity.

The queſtion was put on Mr. Campbell's motion of ſtriking out "puniſhment by death," and loſt. There being only 20 in favor of it.

Petitions and Reports on Petitions, &c. Preſented and reported to the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, on Tueſday 31ſt December, 1805.

Mr. Holmes preſented the petition of ſundry perſons purchaſers of Land of the United States, ſimilar to ſeveral on ſame ſubject lately preſented, and which was referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Smilie preſented the petition of Thomas Orr of Jefferſon county, in Virginia, praying an abatement for lands purchaſed of the United States. Referred to the committee of Public Lands.

Mr. R. Nelſon preſented a petition of ſundry inhabitants of the city of Waſhington, praying that a road may be opened from thence, to inter-ſect the road to Fredericktown. Referred committee of three.

Mr. J. Clay preſented the petition of Oliver Evans, which ſtated, that he was the author of many uſeful inventions, particularly one for manufacturing flour. Referred to a ſelect committee of five.

Mr. R. Nelſon preſented the petition of Martin Barker, who had been ſeverely wounded by the Britiſh at the battle of Princeton, when he received a muſket ball which had not been extracted. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Crowninſhield moved that the petition of Francis Maſſinier, reſpecting the cultivation of the Vine on the Ohio, be referred to the committee on Public Lands. Agreed to.

Petition of William Stokes, a ſoldier in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and taken priſoner by them, for compenſation. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Darby preſented the petition of Daniel Potter, who had ſuffered in the Weſtern expedition. Referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Sandford preſented another petition from purchaſers of Land in the Weſtern Territory, praying for time for payment. Referred to the committee already appointed on ſimilar petitions.

Mr. J. C. Smith from the committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Salvadore Cattolina, the Tripolitan Pilot, employed by Commodore Preble, of which we named the particulars, when it was preſented.

The committee reported, an anſwer from Commodore Preble, that the petitioner had been paid the full extent of every thing promiſed him, and that he therefore have leave to withdraw his petition.

Report on the petition of John Daw of Boſton, for a drawback on Playing Cards. It appeared to the committee that no drawback is allowed on that article, and that he may withdraw his petition.

Report on the reſolution of John McIntire, that he have leave to withdraw the ſame; but, upon the motion of Mr. Morrow, it was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe for Monday next.

On the report of the committee of Claims, on the caſe of Jonathan Maigs, Jun. for compenſation for his ſervices as a judge of the United States for Ohio, the Houſe went again into a committee of the whole, when the debate continued, on the point named in our report yeſterday.

The committee at length concurred in the report of the committee of Claims, which was favourable to the petitioner, and the reſolution was ſent to them to bring in a bill.

This is to give Notice,

THAT I *Richard Smith*, do forewarn the inhabitants of Alexandria, not to truſt *Mary Smith* on my account; as I am reſolved not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

December 4. 3t*

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

Have received per Schooner MARIA, *from* BOSTON, *and offer for Sale,*

36 barrels New-England Rum,
24 barrels (fall caught) Mackarel,
1 tierce Tanner's Oil,
189 Reams Wrapping Paper,

And a general aſſortment of Shoes, which will be opened immediately and diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

ALSO ON HAND,

6 pipes Holland Gin,
4 pipes French Brandy,
40 barrels Boſton Pork,
Few hogſheads and barrels Molaſſes, and
750 Tile.

Caſh will be given for CORN AND RYE, apply as above.

December 30. eo2w

HUGH SMITH

Has received by the ſhip Hetty, his aſſortment of

Queens Ware,

And by the brig Equator, an aſſortment of

Cut and Plain Glaſs,

Which will enable him to ſupply the orders of his cuſtomers.

On board of the Hetty,

5000 buſhels Stoved Salt,
300 do. coarſe houſe Coal,
150 do. Canal do.

Dec. 31. 2aw6w

For Sale or Hire,

A Negro Woman and Child.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 31. d6t

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of choooſing 9 directors of ſaid Bank for the enſuing year agreeably to charter.

Gurden Chapin, *Caſhr.*

Dec. 16 eo4w.

Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Green of Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen of Winchester, will pleaſe inſert the above four weeks in their reſpective news-papers.

Ruſſia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the firſt quality for ſale, by *John. G. Ladd.*

Dec. 2. d3f.

JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts, I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mrs. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and is being suited to every age and constitution, and also consists nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Alumbricus, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face blotted and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly aches, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the base of other lotions) and of unparalled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, pinkeye heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure these maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 2aw

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JAMESON'S, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Meleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Lene and Dragoons Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Worsted and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Tan and Doeskin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves
Satins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Satin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Buffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Cuddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnaburgs,
Dowlasses and Redticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 cod.

400 barrels Corn,
70 boxes fresh Muskatel and Bloom Raisins,
For Sale, by
Mandeville & Jamesson.
December 5. d

44 bales GERMAN GOODS, assorted,

And for Sale, on moderate terms,
Lately imported from Bremen by the way of Baltimore.

ROBERT YOUNG.
December 7. dom

For Norfolk and Richmond,
The sloop Harriot,
Captain DEGAU.
For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board at Merchants wharf.
January 3. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at Gum Spring,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of Mr. *Peake*, deceased; consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Hay, Fodder, Corn, Oats and Straw; on a credit of six months.—For all sums under twenty dollars cash will be required, and for those above that sum, bonds with approved security.

Humphrey Peake, *Adm'r.*
January 3. 3t

FIVE DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber about the 18th of September last, an apprentice to the tobacconists business, named JOHN BEAL, between 14 and 15 years of age; had on a green roundabout, waistcoat and trowsers. Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

Thomas Taylor.

Two journeyman *Segar-Makers* will meet with constant employ and good wages, by applying to

THOMAS TAYLOR.
Prince street, two doors below Water street, Alexandria.
January 3. 3t

I have a quantity of Havanna Segars on hand, of the second and third qualities. Also, some good Chewing Tobacco.

Peter Wise, jun.
January 2. 3tf

HENRY K. MAY,

Has received per schooner Maria, from Boston, and offers for Sale,

13 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
December 30. dtv

Liverpool Salt—Afloat.

200 hhds. coarse Liverpool SALT

On board the schooner Favourite at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

Who have also received by said schooner from Boston,

50 bbls. New England Rum,
6 hhds. Molasses,
60 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
20 do. Fresh Chocolate,
20 casks fresh Raisins,
20 do. Best Havanna Segars,
6 bales Barboon Gurrahs,
30 bolts First Quality Russia Duck,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead.

ON HAND,

30 chests Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas,
100 bolts heavy Raven's Duck, superior in quality to English,
20 do. light Ravens,
40 barrels Turpentine.

A QUANTITY OF
Baltimore Bellona GUN-POWDER.
December 28. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at John Gadsby's, in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th December, 1805—

Resolved, That the treasurer notify the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company who have not paid up the several calls due from them, that the situation of the work will not admit of further indulgence; and that he cause legal proceedings to be had against all those who fail to make immediate payment—and that he publish this resolution in one of the newspapers of Alexandria, Leesburg, and Winchester.

True copy.

Levin Powell, *President.*
Dec. 6. d4w

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Potomack, in the county of King George, adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 350 acres. On this land is an excellent landing for a fishery, a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potomack in the vicinity. A considerable proportion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.
December 14. law6t

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